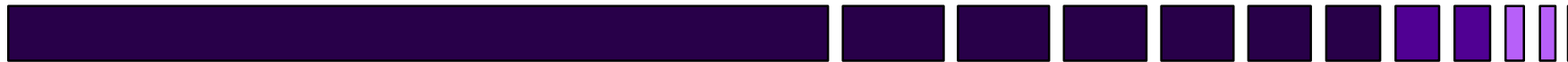


# **NREL/ORNL/DOE Distributed Power System Integration R&D**



## **“Fast Response, Load- Matching Hybrid Fuel Cell”**

**Quarterly Review Meeting  
July 9-10, 2002 Madison, WI**

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**NREL Manager  
Tom Basso**



# Project Overview



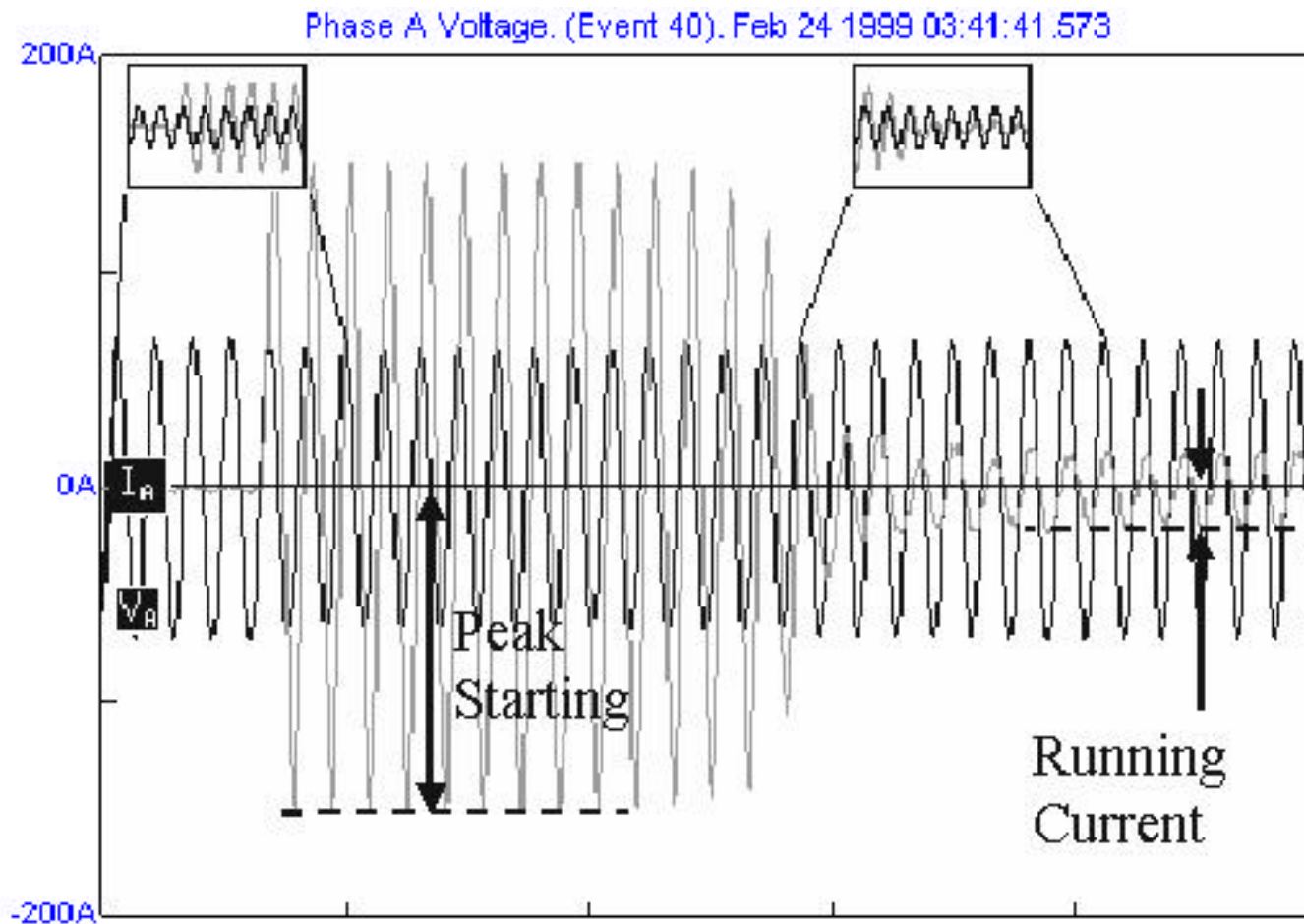
- **Objective** – Demonstrate the potential of hybrid DER technology with improved compatibility and performance characteristics.
- **Opportunity** – Most environmentally preferred advanced generators, e.g. PV, FC, Wind and ? - Turbines, do not provide the robust source characteristics expected in power system design.
- **3-Year Scope** – Design, assembly, system test and analysis of hybrid PEM fuel cell and high-power high-energy storage capacitors.

# Project Benefits



- Pulse load capacity limits of typical DER (PEM fuel cell in this case) solved by hybrid application of ultra capacitors
- Hybrid can provide value added power conditioning for grid and load transients
- Application economics will be enhanced because a smaller fuel cell rating is capable of serving typical inrush and pulse loads

# Additional Capacity Required for Starting Appliances



- *Inrush Current and Effect on Service Voltage for Starting a Residential Heat Pump.*
- *Monitoring shows peaks are 6-8 times average power draw.*

# Current Status – End of Year 1 and Rap up



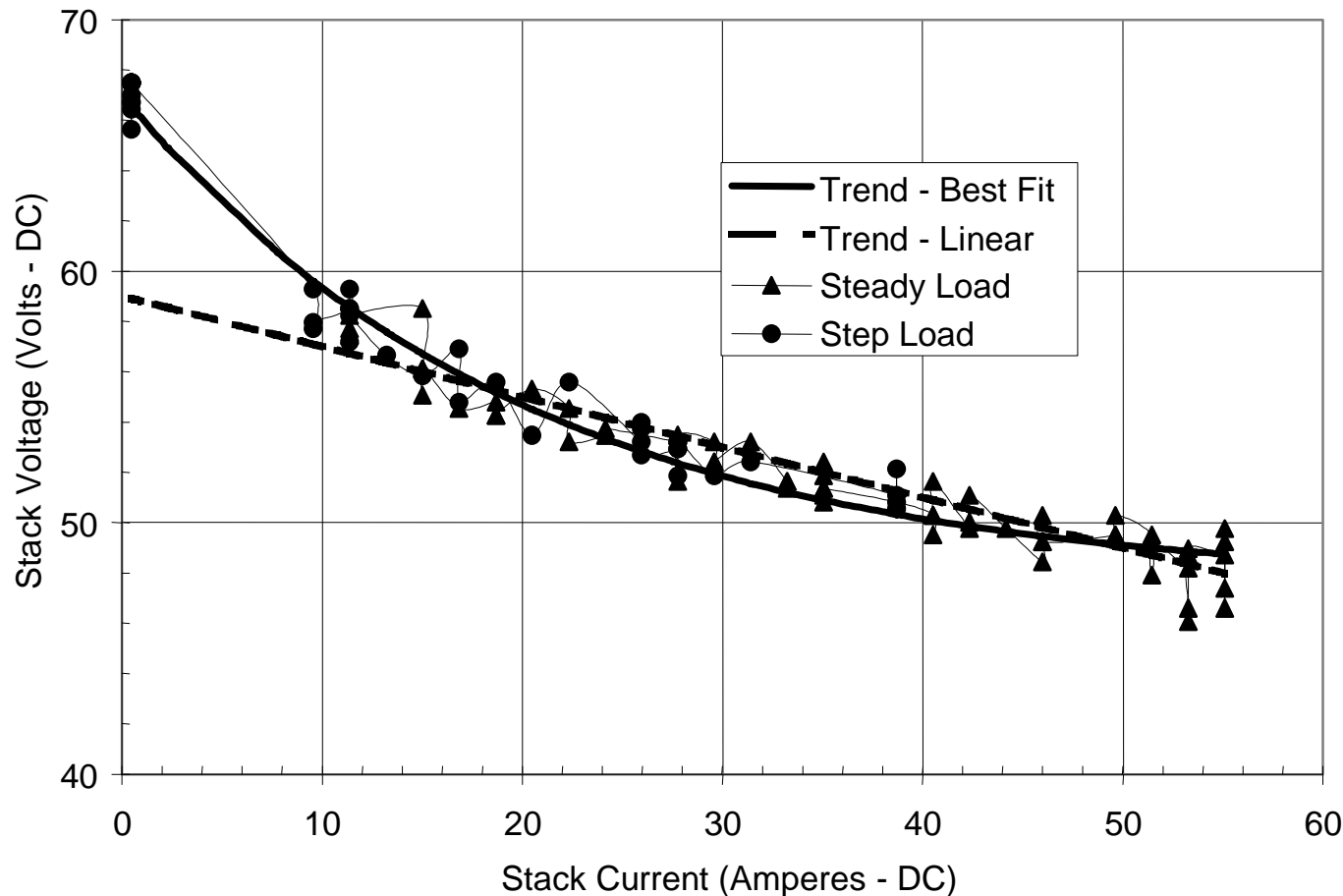
- Task 1 – Evaluate Individual Components, Cost and Performance
  - Evaluate 3-kW PEM Fuel Cell
  - Evaluate Electrochemical Capacitors
- Task 2 – Design a Fuel Cell/Electrochemical Capacitor Hybrid System
  - Provide specifications for ultracapacitor and fuel cell module into fuel cell
  - Address integration issues, step-load performance and capability as premium power supply
- Submitted first year report to NREL

# Task 1: Fuel Cell Evaluation

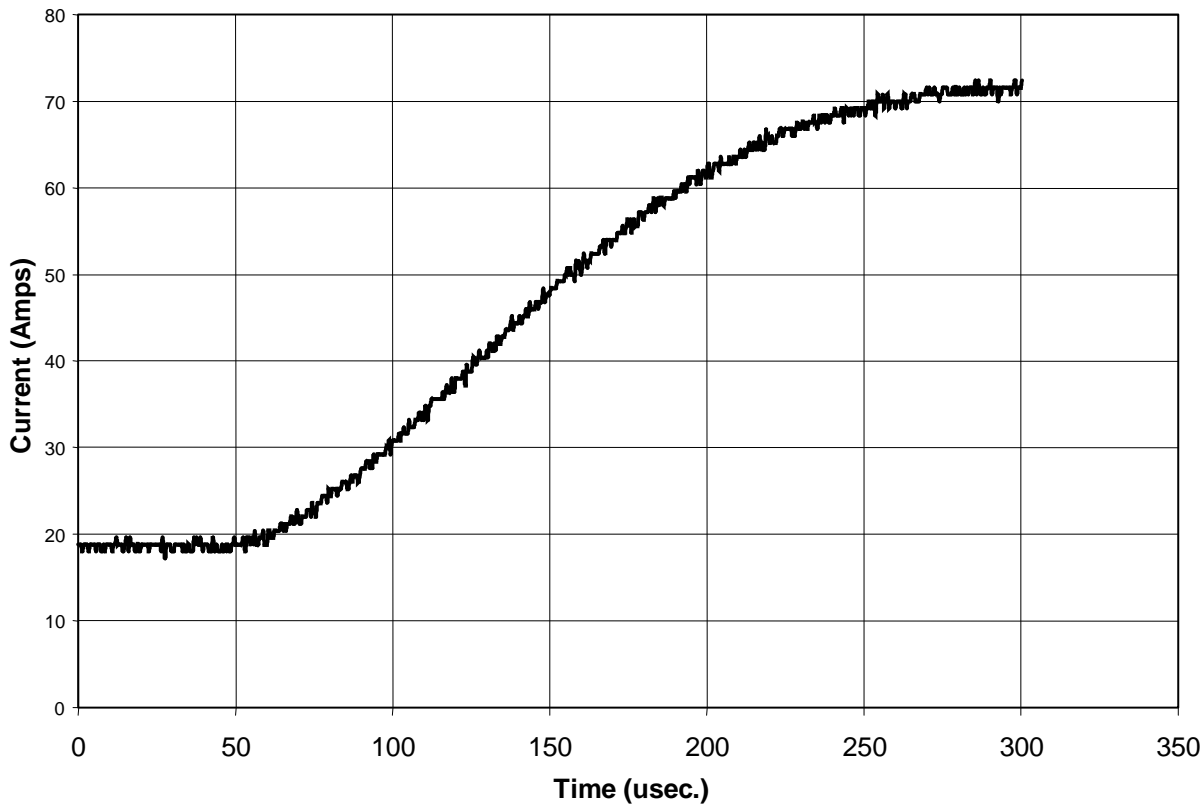
## 3-kW PEM System Test Set Up



# PEM Fuel Cell V-I Curve based on load tests



# PEM Fuel Cell Step Load Response step load test



- 20-70 amps at 50 volts (1000-3500W) in less than 250 ? sec.



# Task 1: Ultracapacitor Selection and Evaluation



Parameter	Lead-Acid Batteries	DC Flywheels (1)	DC Ultra-Capacitors
Power @ 15s W/kg	20 – 330	10 – 130	120 – 1200
Energy @ 15s kJ/kg	10 – 6	10 – 6	10 – 6
Energy Range kJ/kg	93 – 6	10 – 2	12 – 2
Discharge Time Range	90 – .25 minutes	2 – 200 seconds	60 – 1 seconds
Recharge Time Range	Hours to Minutes	Minutes to Seconds	Minutes to Seconds
Roundtrip Efficiency (2)	70-80%	95-98%	97-99%
Typical Cycle Life	2,000 cycles	10,000 cycles	100,000 cycles
Cost \$/kJ Range (3)	\$.1 - 1	\$1 – 4	\$5 - 40
Technology Status	Mature	Available	Emerging

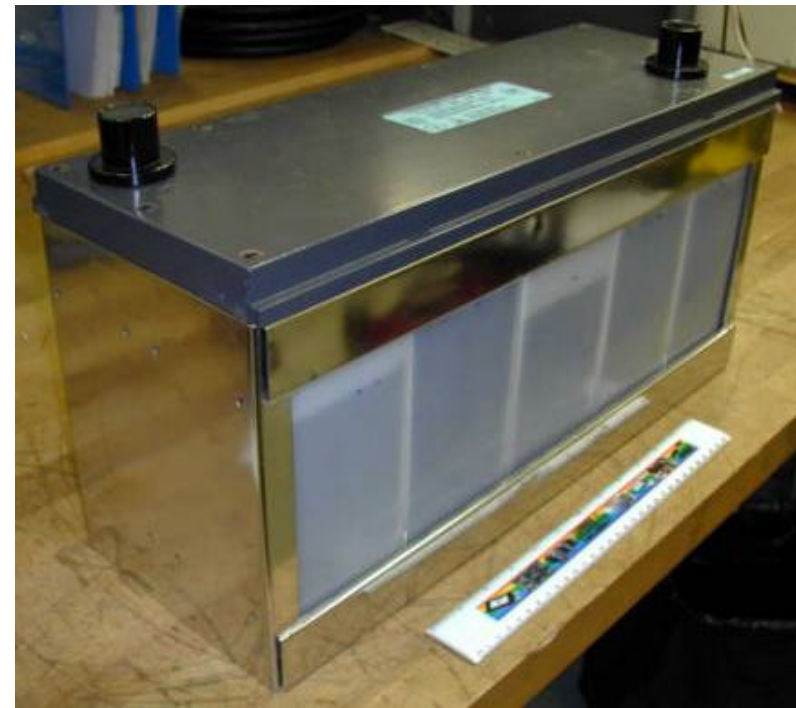
- (1) Flywheel performance, cost, and weight includes generator and containment
- (2) Assumes a slow recharge for best-case efficiency
- (3) First cost over rated discharge time range from longest (lowest cost) to shortest time (highest cost)

# 16-V double-layer electrochemical ultra capacitors

- Higher-power, efficiency, and cycle life, faster recharging compared to lead-acid batteries more modular than flywheels.
- 20% - 30% of the energy in a typical auto battery

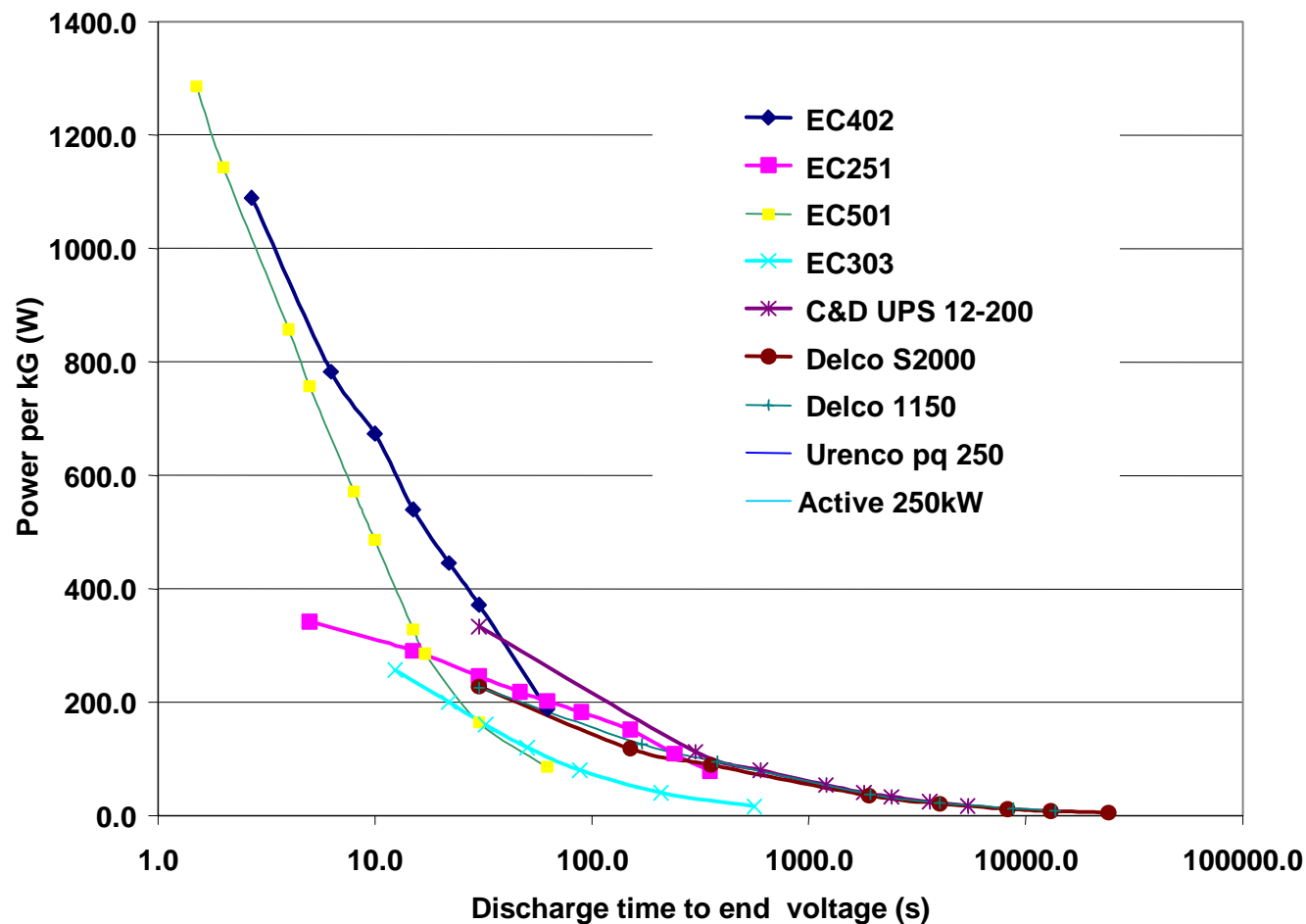


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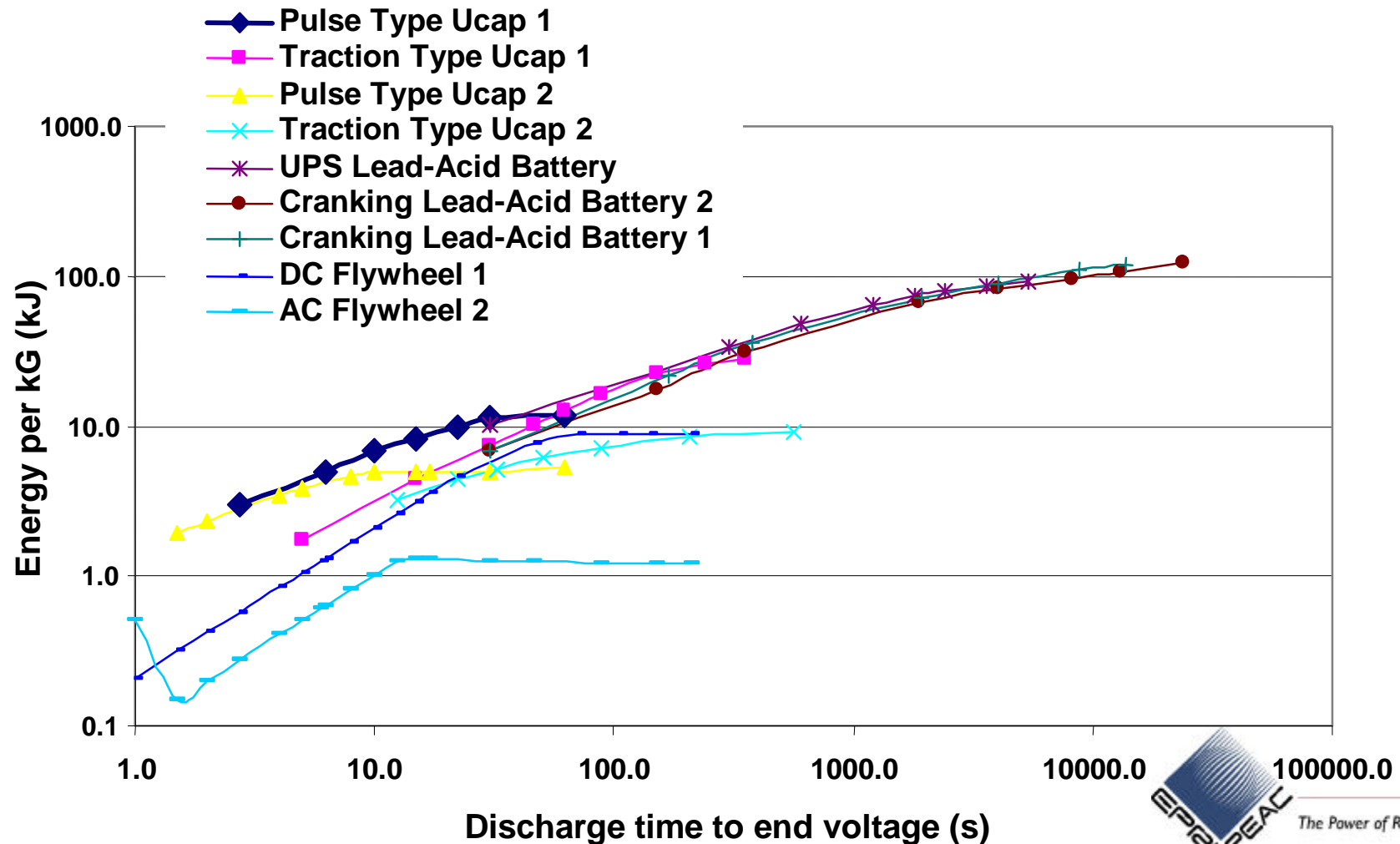


ESMA 8-16Vdc, 1 MJ, 34 kg

# Comparison of Watts per kG for different discharge times

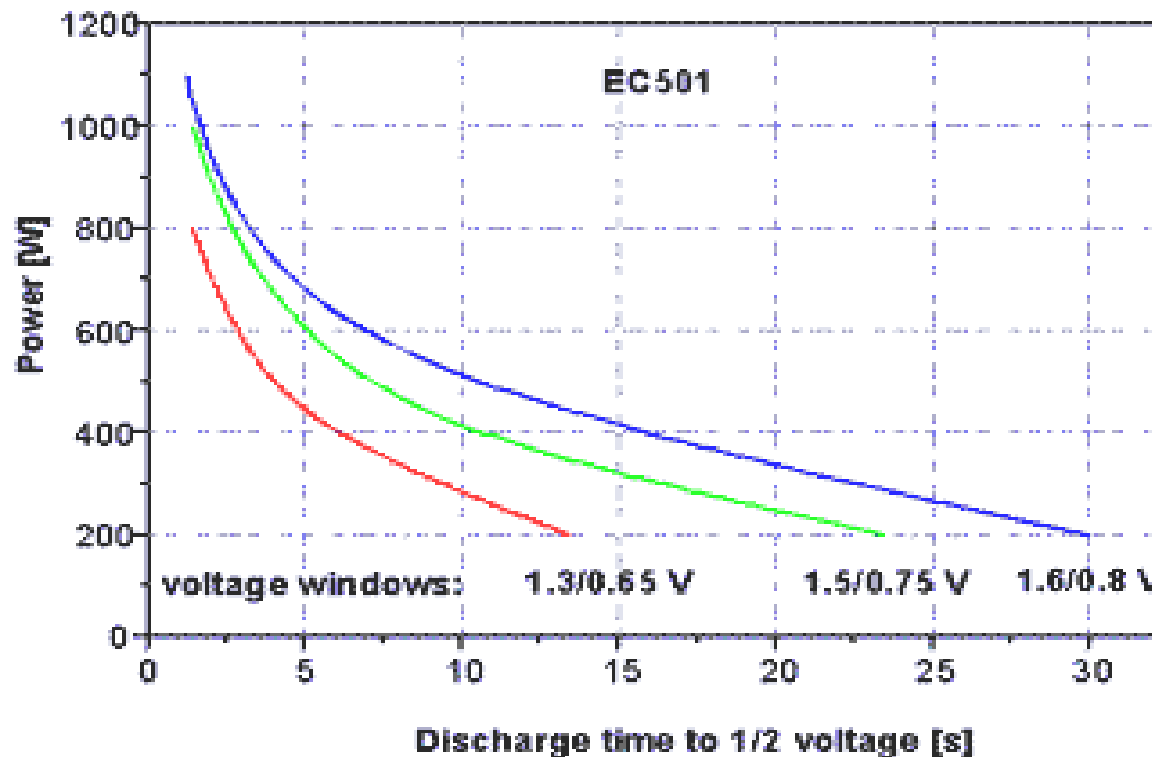


# Comparison of Energy per kG for different discharge times

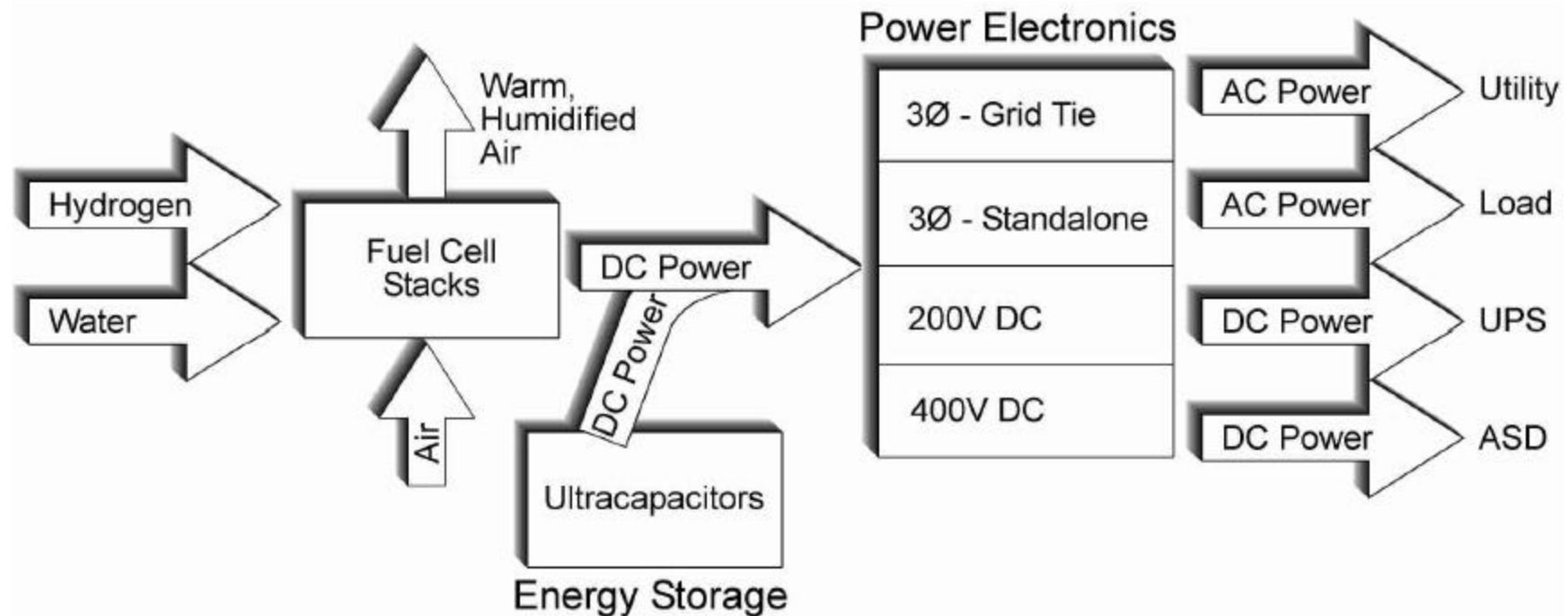


# Selected Ultra Capacitor Module

Capacitor module type	Rated operating voltage window, V	Capacitance F, not less than	Energy stored in rated operating voltage window, kJ, not less than	Internal resistance at +20 °C (-30 °C), mOhm, not more than
<a href="#"><u>10EC501.2-35-13/6.5-0.0035</u></a>	13 - 6.5	600	35	3.5(4.5)



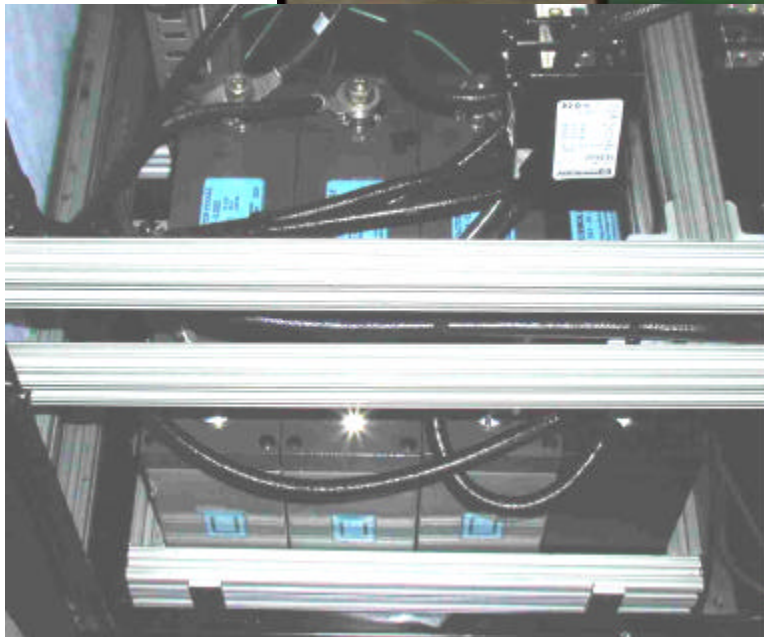
# Task 2: Hybrid System Design Configuration and Test Results



- Fuel cell system designed for robust grid connection and response with potential improve load and grid support via ultra capacitors

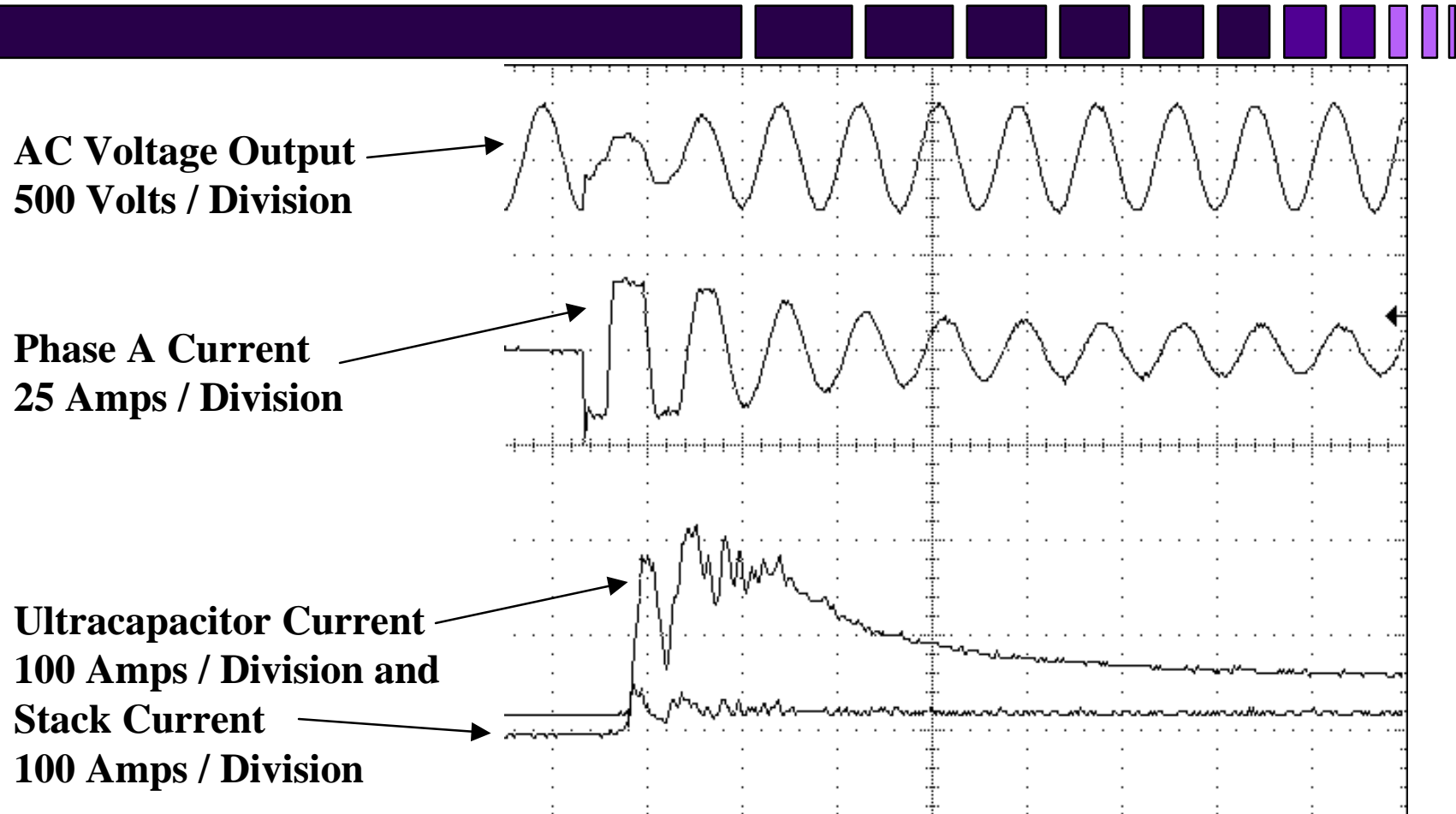


# 3-kW PEM Fuel Cell and U-cap Hybrid System



- 4-14Vdc Ultra Capacitors, 56Vdc in base of fuel cell cabinet
- 40 cells at 4.41 kJ/cell ~ 176 kJ
- Cost is ~ \$50/cell, \$2000 total

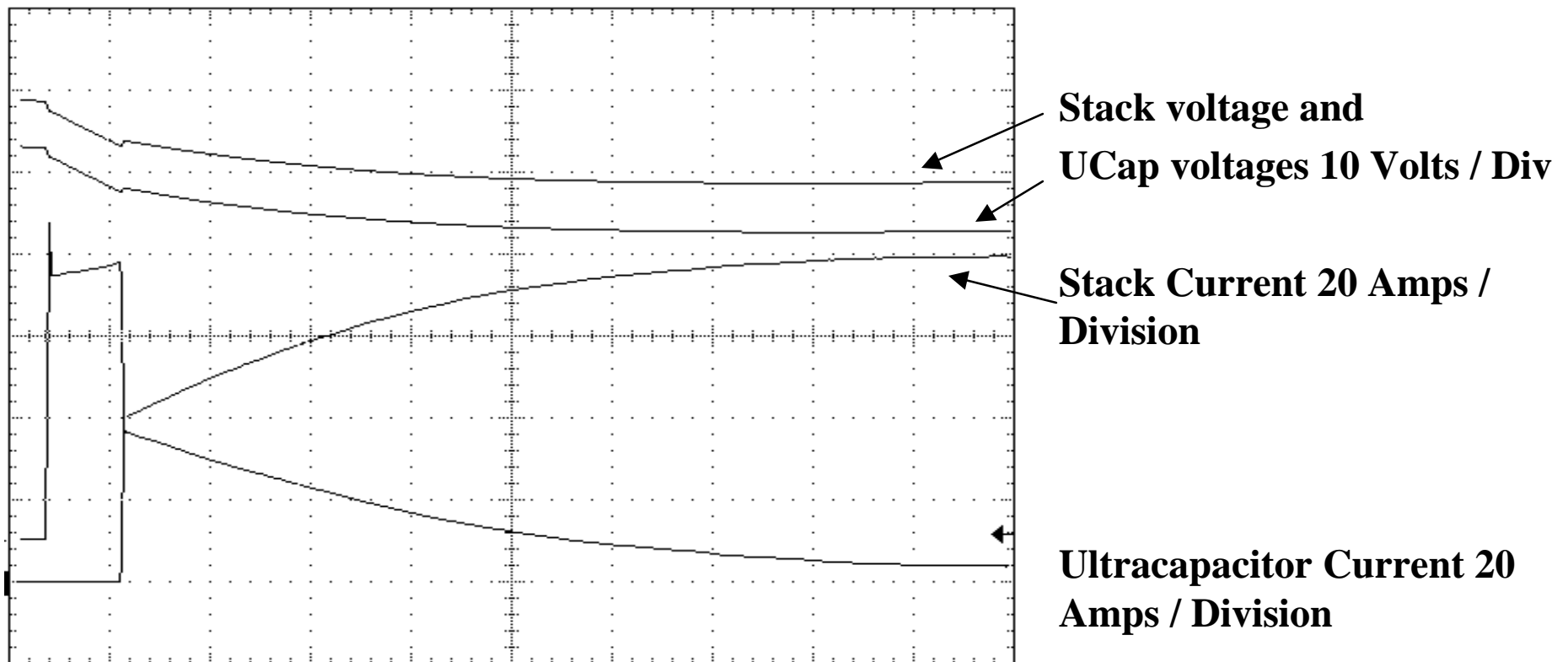
# *Start from 0 to 100% Loading*



**Step Loading to Full Load When Ultracapacitor is  
Charging. Timebase is 20 Msec per Division**



# System Step Response – 1.5 HP Motor Start



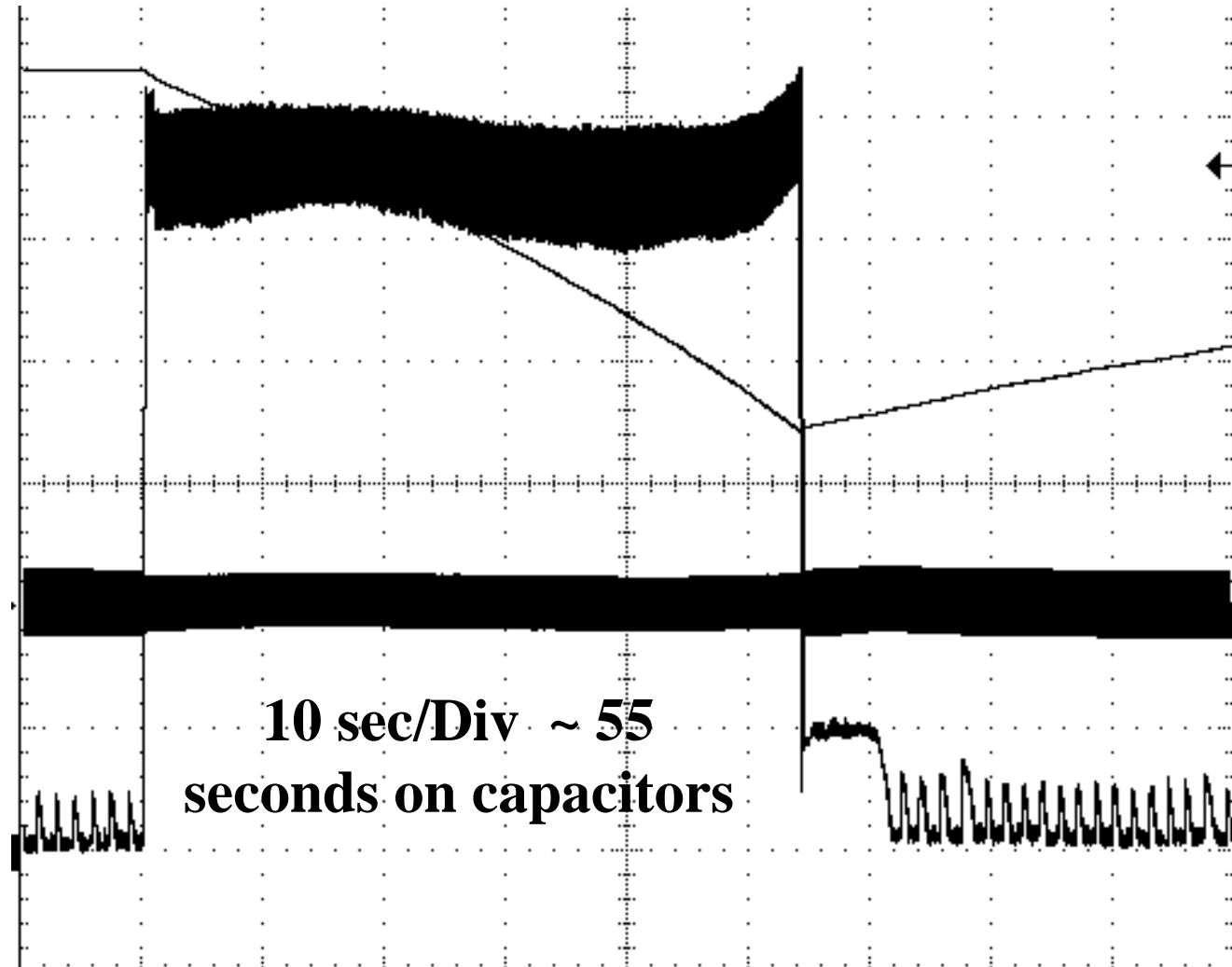
Startup of a 1 ½ HP Motor, Three-Phase, 208 V (Timebase is 10 Seconds/Division)

# ***Momentary Loss of Fuel Cell Stack Voltage***

**Capacitor Dc  
Voltage (25V/  
Div~ 185 Vdc)**

**Inverter  
Output  
120Vac**

**Capacitor Dc  
Current (2A  
/Div~11amps)**



**Note: No measurable change after 2000 ride-thru cycles**

# ***Conclusion: Year 1 Report Contains***



## **1. Introduction**

**Improving Dynamic Performance of DER Hybrid Technologies  
Scope Of Work**

## **2. Component and System Test Results**

**PEM Fuel Cell, Asymmetrical Ultracapacitor, Hybrid System**

## **3. Hybrid System Design and Specification**

**Design of Fuel Cell, Storage, Hybrid System Design and Cost**

## **4. Related Grid-Interconnection Practices**

**Power conversion, relays, interconnection transformer, etc.**

## **5. Recommendations for Related Work**

**Other “hybrid” DER systems, intelligent interface**

## **6. Related Reading**

**Appendix on Double-Layer Electro-Chemical  
Capacitors**